

Remarks/Arguments

In the specification the new line on at the end of the paragraph on page 38 (line 17) has been added in order to clarify that there are a number of possible detector plane array geometries. Figure 1 shows two detector planes butted together permitting independent readout of the strips on either side of the butted anode or cathode. Pairs of butted planes are separated by gaps (capacitive coupling depending on the size of the strips, the gap, materials within the gap, and any parallel offset of opposing strips). An event can be localized (in most cases) based on reading out a specific strip in the case of Fig. 1. However, if two anode/cathode strips are butted they tend to behave like a single strip. Event localization now requires measuring the signals from their respective cathode/anode strips (whether parallel or crossed strip detector planes). This is needed to resolve the ambiguity as to which plane the event occurred in. Figure 11 shows crossed strip detectors with gaps. If the gaps are acceptable for the imaging problem then each detector plane (accept for capacitive coupling noise) operates as a conventional crossed strip planar detector.

The new line on page 39 (line 19) is added for completeness. It describes yet another well-known method of estimating the interaction location between anode and cathode.

If there are questions I can be contacted by email (rnelson@mail.sdsu.edu) or by phone (619-594-1013).

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Sigurd Nelson
Robert Sigurd Nelson

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Date

Robert Sigurd Nelson
2922 Upshur Street
San Diego, CA 92106

W B N
William Bert Nelson

5-15-04
Date

William Bert Nelson
75 Mound Ave.
Excelsior, MN 55331-8570